

We copy the following interesting letter from the Providence Journal; we intended to have published it some days ago, but it has been crowded out:

Newport, Aug. 9, 1851.
On a hot day within a week, with a real live flesh and blood friend, and our dear Wordworth, a single thick toad, clear type, clean paper, and call-skin, we set off to spend a short serene sojourn on the Southern side of this "isle of peace," close by the shore of the cunny sea.

Newport, which has hibernated for almost three quarters of a century, is now under the genial sun-light of the noontide of fashion, warming into gay and vigorous life. However, the people resume in part their ancient torpor as soon as the fiery career of the dog-star is finished. From the time of Berkeley until this day, often has the praise of Newport been sung. But man has come but little here, nature almost all. Man has done more to despoil than to renew. This island, which the good Bishop of Cloyne called the "Eden of America" a century ago, in some of its features, has materially changed during the long interval. Most of the fine trees with which it was once covered have fallen under the vandal stroke of the early settlers; and not a few grand old apple orchards went to make the pot still when these "infernal Britishers" bore ruthless sway. Nothing does this island need so much throughout its whole extent as frizer; and we feel that we give well-timed and valuable advice, when we say that it is the duty of every inhabitant to set about at once planting hena.

Perhaps there is not in the wide circuit of the country so many sites admirably adapted for most charming landscape gardens as may be found on this island. A few have already been laid out, and they present in lawn and tiny grove, and miniature deer-park, the sweetest little bits of artificial scenery that the eye may desire to rest upon.

Since we last took upon ourselves to be a chronicler at this place, not many note-worthy changes have been made. We deem the principal architectural improvement of the town to be the new Roman church. This edifice has been in progress about two years, and will probably be completed during the present season. It occupies one of the pleasantest and most accessible locations in the southern part of the town, and presents towards the water a bold and noble aspect. The material of which it is constructed is red sandstone, laid in rustic courses, the surface presenting innumerable rude unheveled prominences, producing shadows of great force, and when partly mantled with ivy, or some other parasitic plant, the whole will have a fine picturesque effect. The architecture of the building is, after a sect, Pugin, and when it is completed, we think it will be acknowledged the most thoroughly religious edifice in the State. We of course speak technically; for we deem the severe Gothic the strongest type for structures devoted to religious uses. This church in particular satisfies us, because we discover in the carrying out of the details, less sham and miserable shift of hollow columns and stucco arches, than is generally exhibited in our crude American attempts. Here are real arches and a clerestory of solid stone, resting upon stone columns cut in single shafts. We congratulate our enterprising friend, Father Pison—who knows well enough that we have little sympathy, but all charity, for the dogmas of his church—upon having so nearly and successfully accomplished a work which has long been a favorable scheme of his heart. The tower, which is to be of stone to the summit, will not be carried up at present, but is rooted on a level with the apex of the nave. For beauty of architecture, and fitness for its purpose, and by beauty here, we do not mean promise display of floral ornament, stucco or fresco, steeple, and tawdry, and tasteless, as in some hands the latter often is compared with this there is no church in Newport worthy of a moment's notice; and not many in the State that will surpass or equal it.

It is pleasant to see the cool silent porch, the deep-set doorway, the shadowy windows, the dim, and solemn, and mysterious roof taking the place of the glaring, open portico, the innumerable diminutive pin-eashed window openings, and the blinding, white-washed exteriors and interiors of American conventicle erections.

In building churches and chapels, in city or country, the responsible trust of the choice of materials, design and finish, should be confided to persons of feeling and taste, and not left to any, qualified or not, who are willing to undertake it. Conceited ignorant persons may cry what they please, but there is no safer way than to look into books and consult authorities. How many attractive little structures, dedicated to worship, built of substantial materials, after pure models, might we not have in our suburban and rural districts, if proper attention was paid to this matter. To be sure these have recently sprung up, under the influence of a better tendency; some commendable examples, which form exceptions; but in a wide enough country we shall find that the general rule for a village church still is a glaring white wooden shell, surmounted by a triangular or pyramidal roof, standing upon an open plain; the sacred enclosure, if enclosure there is, unpromised by either shrub or shade tree. Some of these pastboard structures are not only in defiance of all rules of art, but with such a sedulous lack of taste as almost to shock common propriety. The same emotions should be felt and expressed in rearing the walls of a place of worship, as should ever afterwards animate those who enter within these walls; acts of devo-

tion. The walls themselves, no Madame de Stael says of Gothic Architecture, should be a petrified religion. In the eloquent words of Dr. Dewey, "Architecture is a language, as truly sculpture and painting;—nay, as truly literature, as poetry. The front of a majestic and beautiful edifice is known and read of all men. The stranger, the gazer, the passer-by, though he read nothing else, reads that. And there are religious edifices in the world, whose effect in elevating the mind, cannot be transcended by any painting or statue, by any poem or eloquent discourse. And suppose that such poem or discourse could be as depleted as to be set up in an enduring form, and to make an instant and imperishable impression, by the way-side, where multitudes and generations are walking. Would it not be a goodly work to place it there? Would not the very idea, the bare possibility of it, awaken the utmost enthusiasm? But a magnificent piece of architecture is such a poem—is such a discourse. Inasmuch that I will venture to say, and I say it advisedly, and deliberately, that I would value as much, in any city or town, the effect of the York Minister in England, as if that great work of England's sublimest bard—the "Paradise Lost." He who gazes upon such a structure, is melted, enraptured, overwhelmed with delight and veneration; he feels as he does when he gazes upon the sublime objects of nature. And to place a majestic cathedral in one of our cities—would that it might be done here!—would be as if you could place the loftiest mountain of the Alps in its neighborhood, to bear up the thoughts of its inhabitants to sublimity, to beauty, to heaven! Man is ever struggling upward to something above and beyond himself. He knows that the waves of his earthly fortunes and experiences roll in wild and fearful commotion around him, and he builds a Pharos, a light-house, to guide him upon the dark and stormy sea; trusting that as long as the lofty tower stands, it may bear the blessed light of guidance and hope to him and his children."

We have given so much space to thoughts upon our favorite theme, awakened by viewing the fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture reared by the Catholics, that we have quite overlooked the usual attractions of the place; and have even passed by that gay and goodly company, who feast and frolic, and regularly at 11 o'clock, renew their quotidian happiness at the beach, and afterwards roll or recline in meditative quiescence. Indeed, here is the place for serene and refined poetical abandonment by day, and gay and graceful romancing by night—to those who like it. Hand in hand with gentle sister, or sweet cousin, or gentler and sweetest of all, a lovely loved one, what can afford more exhilarating delight than a frolicsome bath at the beach. And to the spectator, what more picturesque than these aquatic masquerade morning balls, of mermaids, and nermen, and naiads, as from the long row of diminutive cells facing oceanward, emerge a numerous company, in many-hued, strangely diversified apparel.

To-day it is lousy and muggishly warm for Newport. Last night it rained. How refreshing! The steamer Perry will make excursions to the grand State Fair in Providence, the remainder of the week, commencing this morning and continuing until Saturday night. She will run at half price, that is 50 cents for the excursion to go and return. We trust all our citizens, who can, will avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the Fair. The weather is delightful now, and a trip to Providence in the Perry will be equal to any thing of the kind which has ever been held in New England. Go, by all means.

Yesterday was the warmest day which we have had this summer; the thermometer stood at 87 in our office, which is about as cool a place as there is in town. The visitors make a great mistake in leaving here so early, as we have our most delightful weather in September and October.

The Laundry Starch Polish is an excellent article to give a beautiful polish to collars, shirt-bosoms, &c. It is for sale by H. H. Young.

Judd's Medicated Liquid Cuticle is one of the best things to heal a cut, burn or scald; for sale by H. H. Young.

This day is the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

SUPPOSED MASSACRE OF SEAMEN.—The whale ship Boy, (of Warren, R. I.) Capt. Luce, touched off the Island of McKoskel, one of the Ladrone, (date not reported) and the captain and four seamen went ashore in a boat, to procure some refreshment for the ship; but after remaining ashore all night, they did not return. The next morning a boat was sent for them but the beach was lined with natives, armed with clubs and spears. Unable to learn the fate of the captain and his companions, the ship sailed for Ascension. "There is no doubt," says the *Alta California*, from which we condensed the above, "that the whole party were massacred by the natives, or detained as prisoners." We believe some account of this affair has been published before, which differs from the above.

The names of the seamen who landed with Capt. Luce, were James Mackay, James Sweeney, William Taylor, and Edward Rion.

Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot.
THE CONTEMPLATED DEPARTURE IN THE STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI FOR NEW YORK.
It appears, from the tenor of the following letter, received by Mayor King-land, a few days since, from Mr. John P. Brown, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, that Kossuth, and many of his associates, intend to visit this country, and will possibly land at the city of New York some time during next month:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4, 1851.

DEAR SIR—As I believe it will interest you to know it from a reliable source, I do myself the honor and pleasure of informing you that since my arrival here I have, in the absence of the Minister Resident, received from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs the formal and official assurance, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, that on the 1st of September next, (our 12th,) Mr. Kossuth, and all the refugees now at Kutahick, in Asia Minor will be liberated and permitted to go wherever they please. Mr. Kossuth has sent to this legation a declaration that he and his associates, with the exception of Count Bathyani, and his lady, will proceed to the United States, in the steamer Mississippi, which vessel, as you are aware, has been designated for the purpose of conveying them there, by the President. I learn that the Austrian government is still protesting and will continue to protest against their release, yet I believe the Sultan's government will act with firmness, and carry out his Majesty's generous and humane intentions.

I consequently suppose, that, as the Honorable Secretary of State has directed Mr. Kossuth to be conveyed to New York, you may expect him there, by the latter part of October. Mr. Kossuth still entertains the highest opinion of our country and of its government, and will land upon our shores a warm advocate of the institutions which have rendered the United States so prosperous and happy. I have the honor to remain, dear sir, respectfully and truly, JOHN P. BROWN.

The Funeral of Judge Woodbury.—The funeral of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury took place at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, and was an occasion of extraordinary interest in that ancient town. A friend who was present informs us that a large number of people came in from the surrounding towns to witness the solemn ceremonies and testify their respect to the distinguished deceased, and among the strangers many were observed from Boston. All the bells of the city were tolled; the members of the city government attended the funeral; the Portsmouth Bar were present in a body; and the officers of the Army and Navy station, dressed in uniform, &c., &c., as among the tributes of respect shown.

At an early hour in the afternoon, the mayor of the city with a deputation of gentlemen chosen to officiate as pall bearers, proceeded in a train of carriages to the mansion of the deceased, in the environs of the city, and from thence escorted the members of the family present to St. John's Church, where the services were held at half past 2 o'clock, in presence of a densely crowded congregation. The remains, which were on the day succeeding death deposited in the receiving tomb under the church, were brought in, when the solemn funeral rites of the Episcopal Church were performed by Rev. T. K. Lambert, in the absence of the rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Childs, the assistant rector. The services were very appropriate and impressive, and found a heartfelt response in the large audience who witnessed them.

After the ceremonies, the body was escorted back to the receiving tomb, there to await such disposition as may be determined on by the family. We understand that such rapid decomposition had taken place, owing to the heat of the weather and the peculiar disease, that the corpse was not in a fit condition for public view.

Among the pall-bearers were recognized Mayor Loughton, Dr. Charles A. Cheever, physician to the deceased, Hon. Isachab Bartlett, Gen. Cushing of Newburyport, Professor Parker of Cambridge, Hon. Richard Jenness, Commodore Storck of the Naval station, Col. Dimmock of Fort Constitution, and other distinguished gentlemen.

We learn that Judge Woodbury made his Will about three years ago, which has since remained deposited in the vault of one of the banks in Portsmouth. It is supposed the Will has some directions of his remains—so that it is not certain that the burial will be in his native place, Framcetown, N. H., as has been stated.—[Post. Transcript.

Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments.

A CURIOUS CONSCIENCE.—A wealthy planter of one of the South Western States, returning from the North last autumn, took with him from New England two young men to labor for him as mechanics. One of them was a professor of religion. The planter, (who, though not a professor of religion, is a resister and supporter of its ordinances), observed after a few weeks, that this young man, instead of attending church with the family, and otherwise demeaning himself as a pious person, wandered off on the Sabbath. On inquiry he found that he was beginning to learn to play cards, and to drink ardent spirits. One Sabbath afternoon, he called him to come into his library, and expostulated with him as to his course. The young man replied that no person but his employer knew that he was a professor of religion; that when he came to the South he thought it best not to appear as such, to avoid remark, and as he had, on leaving New England, been told by his minister that it was contrary to the rules of his church for its members to commune with slaveholders, he had not sought connection with the church.

Here is a genuine illustration of the power of error, and the fruit of unsound instruction. A New England professor of religion could not commune with slaveholders, but he could and did drink ardent spirits, stay away from church, and play cards on the Sabbath. He was afraid of being choked with a knot, but he had no trouble in swallowing a monstrous camel.—*New York Observer.*

MILTON'S DAUGHTERS.—The Chet ham Society has published documents, showing that Milton's eldest daughter Anne could not write; that his second daughter, Mary, could not spell; and that his third daughter, Deborah, was much in the same condition, though it has been so often said that she was her father's amanuensis, and that she read to him in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Italian, without understanding a word of any one of the languages.—*English paper.*

MARRIED.
In Providence, 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hatfield, Mr. David W. Andrews, and Miss Laura Sizem, both of Warren.

DIED.
In Kingston, 8th inst., Mrs. Anna Case, widow of Elihu Case, formerly of Newport, in the 72d year of her age.

THE WILL OF CHRISTOPHER FRY.
Court of Probate, Newport, Sep. 1st 1851.
UPON the petition of CATHERINE P. WICKHAM, by her Atty. H. Y. Cranston Esq., to produce, read and prove, report, deceased, in the testator's own hand-writing was executed at Norfolk, Va., in the year 1828, where all three of the subscribing witnesses belonged and resided, and where it is understood and believed they all long since died, and that the petitioner knows not any person within the jurisdiction of this Court, by whose hand-writing or signature of said witnesses, or of them any may be proved. And praying that certain persons named in said petition and such others as the court may direct, may be examined, to prove the hand-writing and signature of the testator; and after such examination, that the Clerk of said Court be directed to make a true and certified copy of said will, under the seal of the Court, to be read and compared in open Court, on Monday, the 20th instant, and then placed on file in the Clerk's Office of this Court. And also, to make three other like copies, if requested, by any person interested, to be delivered to those requesting said copies; and that notice be given as the Court may direct, to all persons interested, to appear at said Court, on said 20th instant, to show cause, if any, why a suitable person should not be then and there appointed by said Court, and sworn to the faithful and impartial discharge of the trust, to receive and have the custody of and administer with, and thereafter proceed to said Norfolk, and there to take before the person exercising Probate jurisdiction in Norfolk, if authorized to take depositions, or if not, to be taken before some other Magistrate so authorized, for the purpose of taking the depositions of as many credible and legal witnesses as may in the judgment of the person having the custody of said will be deemed necessary for the purpose of proving the hand-writing and signatures of the subscribing witnesses of said will, whether said witnesses be dead or are still living, which depositions, when taken, to be annexed to said original will, sealed up and directed, by the person by whom the same is taken, to the Court of Probate of Newport, in the County of Newport, State of Rhode Island.

The said petition was read, received and was referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday, the 20th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and notice is ordered to be given of the pendency and prayer of said petition by advertisement in the Newport Daily News, 3 times a week, each week, until said 20th Sept., that all persons interested may appear at said time, and place, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Grand Jurors.—Sep. 1, 1851.
W. M. SOUTHWICK guardian of the person and estate of Elizabeth May, of Newport, Widow, presents his guardianship account on her estate for allowance. The same is received and is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday, the 20th day of Sept., instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and previous notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks, once a week, each week, until said 20th day of Sept., that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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SPRINGFIELD MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
GEO. H. NORMAN, Agent.
THIS institution is conducted on the mutual principle, so far as to admit the parties interested in an equal participation in the profits of the company.
It is open to male persons between the ages of fifteen and sixty years, on an income of \$100 per year, upon amounts actually deposited; in cases of disqualification for business by reason of sickness or accident. For instance, a person paying \$5 a year, insures to himself \$5 (or 100 per cent.) for every week's illness within that year. These benefits are independent of whatever dividends may annually accrue to the insured.
The rates of annual payments by the members are as follows:
\$2.00 per Annum, draws \$200 per week, 300 " " " 300 " " " 400 " " " 400 " " " 500 " " " 500 " " " 600 " " " 600 " " " 700 " " " 700 " " " 800 " " " 800 " " "

Persons desirous of providing against protracted sickness, and who will accept the first week, will be taken 25 per cent less, viz:
\$1.50 per Annum, draws \$200 25 " " " 300 25 " " " 400 25 " " " 500 25 " " " 600 25 " " " 700 25 " " " 800 25 " " "

The main design of this company is to enable sick and distressed persons of small means, to make provision while in health, by a trifling outlay, against the aggravated sufferings that inevitably invade a sick bed, in seasons of pecuniary privation and inability to labor. A vast amount of human wretchedness has been prevented or mitigated, within the present generation, by the establishment, in Europe, of similar provident institutions; and within a short period, this system of Health Insurance has been introduced into our own country, with results, thus far, equally beneficial to all whose relief it contemplates—more especially to those who toil daily for their daily bread, and to whom any interruption by sickness becomes a serious and distressing calamity.

By this system, one person may insure the health of another—a parent that of a child, or a child that of a parent—an employer that of a workman, or of an apprentice, &c. Those who are able, by a small immediate investment, may relieve themselves from the hazard of incurring heavy burthens, inflicted involuntarily by those who might otherwise become dependants upon them for continued care and support.

While the most humane and benevolent dispositions of mankind are directed to every association of this description, the beneficiaries are not exempted from being placed in the degraded condition of recipients of the bounty of others. For, by the contract into which they enter, they purchase, and fairly earn all the benefits which they thus demand, as a matter of just and legal right; and, if it please Providence, they escape the affliction against which they have measurably provided, the satisfactory reflection is left, that the price of their own immunity has been applied to the comfort and cure of their less fortunate fellow-beings.

It is presumed that no extended argument can be required to recommend the objects of this Company to public consideration. A perusal of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Directors, which may be had at my office, will afford an ample insight into the principles of the Institution, and of its modes of operation.

GEO. H. NORMAN, Agent.
120 if Daily News Office, 127 Thames st.

WANTED, to hire or lease, a small farm, from five to ten acres, of good land, with a small house near the sea-shore, or a stand-alone building. Apply to No. 133 Thames St., at Mrs. Wilcox's.

MORTGAGE AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Auction, on the premises, a Mortgage, amounting to about one hundred and eighty dollars, on the 1st of said and dwelling house and lot, situated at the corner of Thames and Chapel Streets, containing nearly five feet on the former and fifty eight feet nine inches on the latter street. Possession of the premises may be taken immediately.

PREMIUM. Extra and common Flour, just rec'd by CORNELL & DENNIS, 22 Broad Street.

PLUMS. Just received Prime Lot of Green Gage Plums, for Preserving and for sale at R. WILSON'S, 79 Thames St.

NEWPORT IRON FOUNDRY.
FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE Subscribers, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ORNAMENTED IRON FENCE.
They have on hand, and are weekly receiving, Fence Patterns, of every variety; suitable for Cemeteries, Street, Park, Balcony, or any other ornamental purpose; and are prepared to put up the same on reasonable terms, as can be offered by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden fence, and in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

L. N. STANLEY & BROTHER.

JUD'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE.
Introduced June, 1849 by ORANGE JUD, CHEMIST.
This recently invented compound is probably the best preparation yet discovered for dressing Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and all kinds of Wounds. Also, for sore Nipples a remedy equally applicable. A very little of the Liquid placed anywhere upon the surface of the body, immediately forms a smooth firm coating, very similar to the natural Cuticle, or outer skin, which may be freely washed with water or soap without the least injury to the wound. It is an admirable substitute for TRANSPARENT COURT PLASTER, without any of its inconveniences. It is so prepared as to dry immediately and most perfectly; for sale by H. H. YOUNG.

GRAND THREE DAYS EXCURSION TO PROVIDENCE AND BACK, FOR FIFTY CENTS.
The last chance to visit the Seven Mile MIRROR.

BEFORE IT LEAVES PROVIDENCE.
THE favorite summer FERRY, Capt. G. W. Woolsey, will transport persons or parties from Newport to Providence and back during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 10th, 11th and 12th, at the excursion price, only 50 cents, including admission to the MIRROR.

Exhibition every day at 11 o'clock A. M., 2 1/2 and 9 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets good for the three days—for sale at the office of the Ferry.

HAIR DRESSING EMPIORIUM.
THIS establishment is especially fitted for the public, and this Emporium has just been replenished with a large assortment of choice Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., of the new styles. His Hair Dressing department is in excellent order, and he is prepared to supply ladies and gentlemen with curls, wigs, &c., of the most approved patterns. Particular attention paid to Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c.

RAZORS SHARPENED.
GORTON ANDERSON, 103 THAMES ST.

A BOY WANTED.
In the dry goods store of F. LAWTON & BROTHER'S.

THE DAILY NEWS AND HERALD OFFICE.
No. 127 Thames Street.
This Office being furnished with all the desirable modern improved
FAST PRESSES, adapted to every description of work, from the narrowest Pater down to the grand Printing Card— together with an ample supply of well-chosen varieties of handsome plain and fancy
JOHNS TYPE.
The proprietors believe that their facilities for executing every description of
PRINTING are such as to enable them to answer all orders to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor them with their patronage.
The proprietors are prepared to execute promptly, and on
LOW PRICES as can be offered any where.

Manuscript and Medium Posters, Shop Bills, Programmes, Catalogues, Bill Heads, Blanks, Books and Pamphlets, Business and Visiting Cards, Tickets and Checks, Plain and Fancy Labels, in black, blue or red ink, or of any color of paper, on white or fancy colored paper.

Always on hand, a good stock of plain gold surface and enameled, white and colored, CARDS, adapted to every description of work, in packs and in boards to be cut to order.

THE YACHT HOUSE, BY DOWNING.
Those who wish to enjoy a supper, desire a good one; the best that can be had; is in presumption in the publisher to say that he can furnish the same? Please test the point. Desiring to be patronized, permit him to give some reasons why he should be the first of which is, the fact given above, which is true, because he has had much experience in the business, and as dull as lead has been to Downing's. Downing who has been catering for the Public for the last thirty years at 3, 5 and 7 Broad St. N. Y., his office is from his own Separate, both as a man of business; he has the most convenient and best furnished establishment in town; eight parlours, each private to itself, and furnished exceedingly neat; he comes here for the season at the suggestion of a number of gentlemen, that a good supper may be had, because his charges are as moderate as any; he has elegant polite and attentive waiters and always places himself to receive and see that the wants and wishes of all who may be pleased to patronize him are regarded. His dinner table is one of the best in the city, and his wine is of the highest quality.

WORDSWORTH, PLOVER and OYSTERS always on hand.
The YACHT HOUSE, opposite the Atlantic House, are the large stained glass lamp.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
In all their different Varieties
Vanilla and other Flavors.
Fruit, or milk fruit ice, Creame Deirin, Chocolate Cream, Coffee Cream, Pistache Cream, Plum Pudding Glass, Creme des mille fleurs, Fancy Ice, together with Charlotte de Russe, Bûche de glace, Meringues, Jelly, French maccas, &c. other Confectionery supplied for Parties and on other occasions by
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Yacht House, opposite the Atlantic House, are the large stained glass lamp.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
In all their different Varieties
Vanilla and other Flavors.
Fruit, or milk fruit ice, Creame Deirin, Chocolate Cream, Coffee Cream, Pistache Cream, Plum Pudding Glass, Creme des mille fleurs, Fancy Ice, together with Charlotte de Russe, Bûche de glace, Meringues, Jelly, French maccas, &c. other Confectionery supplied for Parties and on other occasions by
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